2014 Consumer Confidence Report
Mesa Del Toro Mutual Water Company
June 2, 2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2014.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source: The Mesa Del Toro MWC water system is located in Monterey County off Corral de Tierra Rd. in south Salinas and serves the Mesa Del Toro Subdivision. The drinking water sources for the water system are two ground water wells.

Drinking Water Source Assessment: A source assessment was conducted for Well 01 of the Mesa Del Toro MWC water system in June 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Surface water – Streams/Lakes/Rivers: Transportation corridors – Roads/Streets. Records indicate that Total Alpha results were over the MCL in 1997. There was also a hit on 1,4 Dichlorobenzene. Further testing for radioactivity and VOC's are being done to confirm these hits. Please contact the operator or Monterey County Health Department, Sandy Ayala (831) 755-8924 for more information.

For more information, contact: MCSI Water Systems Management Phone: (831) 659-5360

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

NA: not applicable

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides,* that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the quality, are more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**Highest # Detected in a Month**	**# Of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
Total Coliform, Bacteria	**12**	**2**	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/E Coli	0	0	A routine sample and repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human & animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG**	**AL**	**Number of samples taken**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**# of Samples > Al**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm)	0.3	1.3	5	0.763	0	9/2013	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0.2	15	5	9	0	9/2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Average**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(0)	15	4.89	2.5-8.16	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0.019	5	1.65	0.727-3.4	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.43	20	1.34	0.67-2.01	2011	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL/ (AL)**	**Level Detected Avg.**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Arsenic (ppb)	0.004	10	**13.33**	7-**30**	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	1	0.042	0.24-.054	2012	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	(100)	50	4	2-6	2012	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis
Fluoride (ppm)	1.0	2.0	0.25	0.17-0.33	9/2012	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm) (As NO3)	45	45	1.5	ND-3	12/2013	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected Avg.**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	500	155.5	142-169	9/2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Color (units)	N/A	15	**32.5**	**23-92**	9/2012	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	N/A	1	0.008	0.004-0.012	9/2012	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	N/A	330	**1490.5**	**945-2036**	9/2012	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	50	**393.5**	**156-631**	9/2012	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	N/A	3	1		9/2012	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductivity (umhos/cm)	N/A	1600	**1620**	1480-**1760**	9/2012	Substances that form natural deposits; sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	500	309.5	238-381	9/2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	1000	**1007.5**	985-**1030**	9/2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	5	**5.4**	3.0-**7.8**	9/2012	Soil runoff

DETECTION OF VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINTS						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Toluene (ppb)	150	150	0.7	ND-0.7	2008	Erosion of natural deposits

SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**MCL**	**Level Detected Avg.**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	N/A	307.5	301-314	9/2012	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	132	130-134	9/2012	Salt present in the water and is generally natural-occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	579	506-652	9/2012	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually natural- occurring
pH	N/A	7.4	7.2-7.6	9/2012	A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral

Additional Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by crypto-sporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead – Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present elevated levels of lead can cause serious heath problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Mesa Del Toro Mutual Water Company is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, AL, or a Violation:

- *Total Coliform Bacteria:* Colforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. The water system disinfected, performed a total coliform investigation, and retested to mitigate the positive coliform bacteria. The failing well caused the high occurrences.
- *Arsenic:* Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk or getting cancer. Arsenic is tested quarterly to monitor the varying levels.
- *Color, Iron, Specific Conductivity and Total Dissolved Solids* are secondary drinking water standard contaminants and are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures, and clothing while washing. This is not a health (Primary) constituent.
- *Manganese* was over the notification level of 50 ug/l. The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
- *Turbidity* has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate that presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. All samples taken from the distribution system were under the MCL.

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED DEFICIENCIES

- The water system is deficient due to high arsenic results. The water system drilled a new well as a solution to improve water quality.

System Improvements and Updates:

- In 2014 the water system took well #1 offline.
- In 2015 completed construction of a replacement well.

Conservation and Drought Tips:

- Contact MCSI at (831) 659-5360 or The Water Awareness Committee at www.waterawareness.org for further information.